

The Sequence of Tenses, as  
Shown in Casual, Adversative,  
and Result Expressions in the  
Annals of Tacitus, Books I to VI

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The Sequence of Tenses, as shown in Causal, Adversative and Result expressions in the Annals of Tacitus, Books I-VI.

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The object of the examination of these examples is to discover how far the author seems to have been influenced by a feeling of sequence in the use of the tenses of the subjunctive mode, and what ground for considering a mechanical sequence of tenses one of the properties of the Latin language is afforded by this portion of the works of Tacitus. Expressions involving the causal, adversative and result relations have been chosen as likely to furnish the best material for the investigation of the question of sequence. It is believed that in the portion of the work covered by the investigation, the author was influenced in his choice of tenses in the subjunctive by a feeling of time relations, apart from the absolute meaning of the particular tense involved; that a regard for sequence prevails in his use of the subjunctive mode not found to the same extent in his use of the indicative.

In the first place, it is worthy of note that Tacitus, who had, in general, little respect for grammatical traditions, does, in the great majority of cases examined, observe the law of sequence. Of the whole number of examples selected, outside of the indirect discourse, 198 are subjunctives, and of these only 17 are violations of sequence. A comparison of tense relationships in indicative and subjunctive constructions involving essentially the same relation of ideas is necessary to show the stronger feeling of se-

quence which exists in the subjunctive. There are found 391 examples in which an idea of cause seems to be expressed; of these 330 are indicative and 82 subjunctive. Of these cases in the indicative 74 are violations of sequence, of the subjunctive, but 3 (all "cum" clauses). -Ex. - "Neque-temperamenti egebat, cum--gratia

apud Tiberium viguerit." -He had no need of self-control, since he enjoyed the favor of Tiberius. -IV-37-4- "Cum divus Augustus sibi--- templum--sisti non prohibuisset,-----jam exemplum promptius secutus sum". -Since the divine Augustus had not forbidden a temple to be dedicated to him,--I have now the more readily followed his example. -IV)58-4- "Ceterorum nescii egere, cum propin-

quo rure aut litore et saepe moenia urbis assidens extremam senectam compleverit." -Of the other things they were ignorant, since in the neighboring country region, or on the shore, and often sitting near the city walls, he passed his extreme old age.

Of the 74 violations in the indicative, 28 are found among sentences expressing cause, which are grammatically independent. -Ex. - II-36-I- "Et certamen Gallo adversus Caesarem extortum est. Nam censuit in quinquennium magistratum comitia habenda," -A contest arose between Gallus and Caesar, because the former moved that the election of magistrates should be held five years in advance. -Here, however, the absence of grammatical interdependence of any kind, makes it possible that the comparison of such tense relations with those of the subjunctive is less to the purpose than in the case of caus-



al forms of expression more closely allied to subjunctive constructions. Take, for instance, expressions of cause in the indicative with "quod", "quia" and "quoniam", of 66 cases 17 are violations of sequence. -Ex.-III-75-4-"Illi, quod praetoram intra stetit, commendation ex injuria,-----oriebatur."-For the one, because he had not risen higher than the praetorship, popularity arose from the wrong done him. -In the majority of these cases, we find an aorist depending on an aorist, or an imperfect. (The historical present and the historical infinitive are considered, in all cases, as equivalent to the aorist.) In a list of 18 subjunctives introduced by these same conjunctions, in constructions which are not clearly indirect discourse, there is not one instance of violation of sequence. Ex.- II-37-I. "Quo magis mirum fuit quod preces Marci Hortali -----superbius accepisset."-This was the more remarkable, because he had received scornfully the entreaties of Marcus Hortalus.

Of "tamquam" clauses, which express an idea at least very closely allied to the causal relation, 5 examples are found Ex. IV-31-7--

"Eadem poena in Catum Firmium senatorem statuitur, tamquam falsis criminibus sororem petivisset."-The same punishment was decreed against Catus Firmius, a senator, because he had accused his sister on false charges of treason. -These are all subjunctives and all in sequence. Indicative clauses expressing cause with "dum" (10), "Ubi" (2), "postquam" (6), give 12 violations of sequence. Ex.-III-69-I-"At Cornelius Dolabella dum adulationem longius sequitur, ne

quis vita probrosus--- provinciam sortiretur"-And Cornelius Dol-  
 abella, since he was pursuing adulation to a greater extent than  
 others, added that no one of evil life should receive a province.-  
 IV-I2-3-"Nam Sejanus ubi videt mortem Drusi inultam-----  
 volutare secum quonam modo Germanici liberos perverteret".-For  
 since Sejanus saw that the death of Drusus was unavenged,-----he  
 considered in what manner he might overthrow the children of Ger-  
 manicus. II-I3-4-"---assultatum est castris sine conjectu teli,  
 postquam-----nihil remissum sensere." -An attack was  
 made on the camp, without the throwing of a weapon, since they found  
 that nothing had been neglected.-However, as these conjunctions are  
 peculiar in regularly causing violation of sequence, these examples  
 are of less importance than others. It is, however, to be noted  
 that of the 6 clauses with "postquam" which seem to express cause  
 5 are in sequence, having the imperfect tense, <sup>or the Pluperfect.</sup> With "ubi" we find  
 also one subjunctive clause, which follows sequence. Ex-III-26-2,  
 "et ubi nihil contra morem cuperent, nihil per metum vetabantur."  
 And since they desire nothing contrary to law, they are prevented  
 from nothing through fear.

Other dependent expressions of cause are, with "quando"  
 I indicative-V-44-5-erat- and I subjunctive-I-I8-I-manerent-, both  
 in sequence; with "ut" 3 indicatives-IV-68-5-sunt.-VI-7-4properat-  
 VI-26-5-desiere, and 3 subjunctives-II-I0-3-meruisset-, IV-3-4-Ex-  
 spectaret-, IV-I6-6-glisceret & foret-, the subjunctives all in se-

quence, the indicatives all violations. Thus, leaving out the clauses with "dum", "ubi" and "postquam", of 123 cases of the indicative in dependent causal clauses (introduced by conjunctions) 20 are violations of sequence; and over against these of 77 subjunctive clauses expressing cause, there are only the 3 "cum" clauses showing violation of sequence.

In causal relative clauses of 79 indicatives, 14 do not follow sequence. The one example of a subjunctive relative causal clause is in sequence. -Ex-IV-37-4- "----qui omnia facta dictaque ejus vice legis observem, placitum jam exemplum promptius secutus sum--". - Since I observe all his deeds and sayings as laws, I have now the more readily followed his approved example.

*dependent*  
In <sup>1</sup>adversative clauses, out of 10 indicatives, 3 violate sequence. -Ex-I-76-7- "Non crediderim ad ostendam saetitiā movendasque populi offensiones concessam filio materiem, quamquam id quoque dictum est." I would not believe that thus the opportunity was given to his son for showing severity and arousing the ill-will of the people, though this was also said. -II-38-7- "Haec atque talia, quamquam cum assensu audita ab iis-----plures per silentium--excepere". These things and others like them, although they were heard with assent by those----, more received in silence.; while out of 52 subjunctives there are but three which do not follow the law of sequence. -Ex-II-34-8- "Missus est praetor qui domi interrogaret, cum virgines Vestales in foro et judicio audiri-----vetus mos fuerit". A praetor was sent to question her at her home, although it was the old custom for even the Vestal virgins to be

heard in the forum and the court.-IV-4-3-"Nam Drusus,quamquam arduum esteodem loci potentiam et concordiam esse,aequus adulescentibus aut certe non adversus habebatur." -For Drusus,although it is hard for power and peace to be in the same place,was considered friendly,or at least,not hostile to the youths.-

VI-5I-I-"----Utrumque origo gentis Claudiae,quamquam mater in Liviam et mox in Juliam familiam adoptionibus transierit." On both sides he belonged to the Claudian family although his mother,Li-  
went into the Livian and then into the Julian by adoption.

In the examination of sentences involving the idea of result,the evidence found for a feeling of sequence in the use of the subjunctive is even strongerFirst,in sentences grammatically independent but expressing an idea of result,of 96 examples,86 are violations of sequence.Ex.-I-53-6-"-litteraeque,quas Julia ---cum insec-tatione Tiberii scripsit,a Graccho compositae credebantur. Igitur -----exsilium toleravit."-And letters which Julia wrote,containing reproach of Tiberius,were believed to have been composed by Gracchus. Therefore he was punished with exile.

In the great majority of these cases,we find aorist following aorist or imperfect,and considering the very large number of cases in which this tense relation is found it seems fair to infer that when the author is dealing with past time,apart from all mechanical considerations,the aorist tense expresses the time required by the result idea. This being true,we might reasonably expect



to find the aorist generally used to express past time in the subjunctive result clause. But an examination of such clauses shows that this is by no means the case. Of 52 past result clauses, only 10 have the aorist, the remaining 42 following regular sequence with the imperfect, apparently, at least in the great majority of cases, for no other reason than because something in the nature of a feeling for tense relationships as required by the subjunctive mode, kept the writer from using the aorist, which he would naturally have used in the indicative.

# Independent<sup>8</sup> Expressions of Cause.

In Sequence.	Out of Sequence.
I-3-2-induxerat, cupiverat.	I-5-6-saepserat, vulgabantur.
I-7-4-incipiebat.	I-57-I-habetur.
I-II-6-perscripserat.	I-58-2-sunt.
I-12-4-conjectaverat.	I-80-3-sectabatur, oderat.
I-13-I-suspectabat.	I-80-3-metuebat.
I-13-2-dixerat.	II-6-5-dividitur.
I-31-3-habebantur.	II-28-2-posse=acrist.
I-32-I-eximerat.	II-36-I-censuit.
I-36-I-nuntiabatur.	II-59-4-seposuit.
I-45-2-coeptaverant, retinebant.	II-80-5-cinguntur.
I-50-4-attulerant.	II-22-3-vertit, miscuit.
I-50-6-erant.	III-27-2-latae sunt.
I-55-2-incusserat.	IV-3-3-convertere.
I-55-5-erant.	IV-18-2-videntur.
I-56-2-properaverat, metuebantur.	IV-20-4-flexit.
I-57-3-ruperat.	IV-29-I-quaesitum, fuit.
I-58-2-invisi sunt.	IV-31-3-occultum est.
I-72-3-reduxerat.	IV-34-2-insuevere.
I-74-3-credebantur.	IV-42-2-audivit.
II-39-3-erat.	IV-44-5-seposuit.
II-43-5-erat.	IV-45-2-cognitum.
II-45-3-insueverant.	IV-57-5-ascivit.
II-53-3-erant.	IV-62-2-subdidit, superstruxit.
II-73-6-interpretabantur.	V-3-2-prorumperunt.
II-84-2-vertebat.	V-3-4-trahuntur.
II-86-2-imminuerat.	V-5-2-vetitum.
III-2-5-aberat.	VI-39-I-cecidit, strangulatus est
III-14-I-poterat.	VI-42-3-est.
III-17-8-fingebantur.	
III-24-3-egrediebetur.	
III-27-6-videbatur.	
III-38-I-fatiscebant.	
III-38-4-agebat.	
III-44-4-compererat.	
III-46-I-propinquabat, competebant.	
III-56-4-rebatur, fidebat.	
III-71-I-erat.	
IV-I-I-ducebat.	
IV-3-2-intenderat, verberaverat.	
IV-4-3-habebatur.	
IV-14-3-induxerant.	
IV-21-I-clamitaverat, ausus erat.	
IV-23-I-omittebant.	
IV-26-2-deportarat.	
IV-31-2-peccabat.	
IV-34-2-sum.	

## Independent Expressions of cause-continued.

## In Sequence.

IV-34-8-exolescunt, videntur.  
 IV-36-6-gliscit.  
 IV-35-6-peperere.  
 IV-36-5-erat, adficiebatur.  
 IV-45-5-cogebat.  
 IV-57-5-dubitaverat.  
 IV-58-2-providebant.  
 IV-62-2-vigebat.  
 IV-68-I-omiserat.  
 IV-68-2-quaerebatur.  
 IV-69-2-erant.  
 V-3-I-erant.  
 VI-9-6-erant.  
 VI-29-2-faciebat.

61.

## Out of Sequence.

28.

## Causal clauses with "quod", "quia" and "quoniam"-Indicative.

## In Sequence.

## Out of Sequence.

I-I3-4-dixerat.  
 I-I3-7-prociderat.  
 I-I4-5-erat.  
 I-I6-I-ostendebat.  
 I-I8-3-quaerebant.  
 I-20-2-toleraverat.  
 I-22-3-consulebamus.  
 I-23-4-poscebat.  
 I-27-I-credebatur.  
 I-30-5-considerant.  
 I-34-4-videbatur.  
 I-41-3-induebatur.  
 I-55-4-rapuerat.  
 I-57-I-suadebatur.  
 I-58-2-probabam.  
 I-58-4-erat.  
 I-66-3-eundum erat.  
 I-71-2-dicebatur.  
 I-74-3-erant.

II-39-5-valescunt.  
 II-42-5-sunt.  
 II-48-I-tradidit.  
 II-56-I-porrigitur.  
 III-9-2-incessere.  
 III-15-4-vidit.  
 III-75-4-stetit.  
 III-75-4-adeptus est.  
 III-76-I-omisit.  
 IV-6-I-attulit.  
 IV-24-2-nequeunt.  
 IV-24-3-cognitum.  
 IV-31-I-concessit.  
 IV-38-4-adjungebatur.  
 VI-16-I-postponitur.  
 VI-35-5-implentur.  
 VI-40-I-hausit.

## Causal clauses with "quod", "quia" and "quoniam"-Indicative.-con.

## In Sequence.

## Out of Sequence.

I-74-4-responderat.  
 II-27-1-reperta sunt.  
 II-30-3-prohibebatur.  
 II-35-3-praeceperat.  
 II-37-4-monebat.  
 II-41-3-prohibitus erat.  
 II-42-3-credebatur.  
 II-43-3-pacta erat.  
 II-43-6-antiebat.  
 II-44-2-verterant.  
 II-45-2-dedignabatur.  
 II-47-2-hauriebantur.  
 II-55-5-incedebat.  
 II-56-2-devinxerat.  
 II-64-2-firmaverat.  
 II-79-3-rebatur.  
 II-86-2-manebat.  
 III-6-5-suberat.  
 III-9-2-appulerat.  
 III-12-8-est.  
 III-29-3-aspiciebat.  
 III-53-3-sustineo.  
 III-54-5-moderabatur.  
 III-54-5-eramus.  
 III-56-1-represserat.  
 III-63-1-certabatur.  
 III-65-1-reor.  
 III-71-3-tractabatur.  
 III-74-3-erat.  
 III-76-5-visebantur.  
 IV-7-2-volebat,metuebat.  
 IV-16-2-erat.  
 IV-11-2-habebatur.  
 IV-12-3-provenerat.  
 IV-15-4-vindicatum erat.  
 IV-23-2-jusserat,ausus erat.  
 IV-25-1-claudebat ur.  
 IV-28-2-habebatur.  
 IV-30-3-ceciderat.  
 IV-33-2-discernunt,docentur.  
 IV-42-3-juraverat.  
 IV-54-2-audiverat.  
 IV-55-5-assevereverant.



Causal clauses with "quod", "quia" and "quoniam"-Indicative-con.

Out of Sequence.

102.

I7.

~~Causal clauses with "qued"-etc-Subjunctive-not-clearly-Ind. Dis.~~

Out of Sequence.

II-26-I-pensavisset.  
II-30-I-concederent,introisset.  
II-37-I-accepisset.  
II-50-I-illusisset,teneretur.  
II-55-2-concederent.  
II-71-2-raperent.  
II-86-I-certarent.

Causal clauses with "quod" etc.-Subjunctive-not clearly Ind.Dis/con

In Sequence.

Out of Sequence.

II-37-I-petivissent.  
 III-70-2-vertisset.  
 III-70-4-dehonestavisset.  
 III-72-4-sufficeret.  
 III-74)-I-incursaret, eluderet, temptaret.  
 IV-34-I-dixisset.  
 IV-37-3-adversatus sim.  
 IV-67-2-appuleret.  
 V-2-I-defuisset.  
 VI-10-I-flevisset.  
 VI-30-2-destinasset.

18.

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Causal clauses with "quod" etc.-Subjunctive-Indirect Discourse.

In Sequence.

Out of Sequence

I-5-4-fuisset.  
 I-9-I-finivisset.  
 I-13-4-intercessisset.  
 I-17-3-tolerent.  
 I-19-5-ostenderet.  
 I-40-I-pergeret.  
 I-52-I-quaesivisset.  
 I-73-2-adscivisset, mancipasset.  
 II-27-3-consultum esset.  
 II-55-I-coluisset.  
 II-59-3-introisset.  
 II-75-I-ferret.  
 III-7-I-subverteret.  
 III-20-3-daret.  
 III-21-4-tribuisset.  
 III-24-6-revertisset.  
 III-24-6-foret.  
 III-31-4-decessisset.  
 III-35-I-reicerent.  
 III-44-2-insumeret.  
 III-45-2-ducerentur.  
 III-47-3-ducatur.  
 III-64-5-esset.  
 III-73-2-ageret.  
 IV-16-3-exirent.

I-10-6-introspexerit.  
 I-46-I-dissddeat, queat-orig.seq.  
 I-59-7-exuerint, discesserit-o.s.  
 II-46-I-deceperit-o.s.  
 II-46-2-sit-o.s.  
 II-82-3-agitaverint.  
 III-34-6-expedierit  
 III-69-5-sint-o.s.  
 IV-4-sumant-o.s.  
 IV-39-5-audiverit-o.s.

## Causal clauses with "quod" etc.-Subjunctive-Indirect Dis.-con.

## In Sequence.

IV-38-4-diffideret.  
 IV-52-6-regnaret.  
 IV-6-2-accingeretur.  
 IV-68-4-deseruisset.  
 IV-70-7-punivissent.  
 V-5-I-elusa foret.  
 VI-I2-2-egisset.  
 VI-I3-2-coercuissent.  
 VI-25-4-strangulata,projecta.  
 VI-37-3-pertenderent,ostenderet,  
 raperet.

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## Out of Sequence.

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## Causal clauses,with "cum"-Subjunctive.

## In Sequence.

I-2-I-cecidissent,extollerentur,  
 mallent.  
 I-I3-4-dixisset.  
 I-37-3-veherentur.  
 I-56-5-perfugissent.  
 I-60-3-pollicerentur.  
 I-63-6-antevenisset.  
 I-65-I-complerent,adjacerent,  
 oberrarent.  
 I- 66-3-quirat.  
 I-74-3-deligeret,objectaret.  
 II-I3-I-ferrent,faterentur.  
 II-2I-I-protenderet,colligeret,  
 uteretur,foderet,aperiret.  
 II-29-I-praetenderent.  
 II-37-3-haberetur.  
 II-38-4-convenerint.  
 II-46-3-certaretur.  
 II-5I-3-disceptaret.  
 II-55-4-dimoveret,attribueret,  
 sineret.  
 II-57-5-offerrentur.  
 II-65-3-conciderent,acciperent.

## Out of Sequence.

IV-20-4-viguerit.  
 IV-37-4-prohibuisset.  
 IV-58-4-compleverit.

## Causal clauses with "cum"-Subjunctive.-con.

## In Sequence.

III-4-3-appellarent, precarentur.  
 III-8-4-uteretur.  
 II-16-6-egerit.  
 II-17-7-perorarent.  
 III-25-2-subverteretur.  
 III-27-4-addidisset.  
 III-35-2-ostenderet.  
 III-36-1-intentarent.  
 III-51-2-extolleret, deprecaretur,  
 laudaret, argueret.  
 III-57-3-censuisset.  
 III-59-1-dissererent.  
 III-67-2-responderet.  
 IV-5-6-mearent, glisceret, minuerentur.  
 IV-6-5-insenescerent.  
 IV-9-3-spectarentur.  
 IV-10-1-exolescat.  
 IV-29-1-accerserentur.  
 IV-40-8-distraheretur.  
 IV-48-5-adjacerent, palarentur.  
 IV-49-3-uterentur.  
 IV-57-4-accepisset.  
 IV-60-4-patefaceret.  
 IV-65-1-portavisset.  
 IV-75-1-tradidisset.  
 VI-7-4-exercerent, discerneres.  
 VI-18-4-instaret.  
 VI-33-5-clausisset.  
 VI-35-2-distraheret, quaereret,  
 pellerent, ruerent, pellarentur.

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## Out of Sequence.

3.

## Causal clauses with "cum"-Subjunctive-Indirect Discourse.

## In Sequence.

I-II-5-vellet.  
 V-41-3-commearent.

2.

## Out of Sequence.

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causa] Relative clauses-Indicative.

-----  
In Sequence.  
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-----  
Out of Sequence.  
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I-I-6-habeo.  
 II-2-2-turbabantur.  
 I-8-7-viderant..  
 I-9-2-aequaverat.  
 I-13-5-irascebatur.  
 I-30-2-raptabantur.  
 I-57-1-circumsedebatur.  
 I-65-7-poterant.  
 I-72-4-diffamaverat.  
 I-77-3-praebebat.  
 I-79-5-censuerat.  
 II-1-1-aspernabant.  
 II-3-2-interfecerat.  
 II-28-1-erat.  
 II-57-1-neglexerat.  
 II-58-3-erat.  
 II-64-5-metuebat.  
 II-66-3-arguebat.  
 II-67-4-constabat.  
 II-83-3-finierat.  
 II-85-2-credebant.  
 II-87-2-metuebat, oderat.  
 II-88-4-mirantur.  
 III-1-2-erat.  
 III-3-3-excedebant.  
 III-8-1-sperabat.  
 III-24-5-praecellebat.  
 III-31-7-saeviebat.  
 III-32-2-ducebat.  
 III-43-4-ambigebatur.  
 III-45-1-erant.  
 III-52-1-proruperat..  
 III-65-2-protegenda erat.  
 III-66-6-properant.  
 IV-3-1-ferebatur.  
 IV-15-3-tractabantur.  
 IV-15-5-rebantur.  
 IV-21-5-effecerat.  
 IV-23-1-mutaverant.  
 IV-27-2-evenerant.  
 IV-27-3-gliscebat.

I-49-6-fuit.  
 II-23-3-rapuit, disiecit.  
 II-60-3-perhibent.  
 II-75-3-mutavit.  
 III-39-3-trucidata sunt.  
 III-62-1-decoravere.  
 IV-1-3-viguit, cecidit.  
 IV-14-2-fuit.  
 IV-71-1-adflexit.  
 IV-72-3-sunt.  
 IV-73-2-pellunt.  
 VI-20-3-habuit.  
 VI-38-3-officit.  
 VI-42-3-tradidit.

I6.

Causal Relative clauses-Indicative.-con.

In Sequence.

Out of Sequence.

IV-32-4-oriuntur.  
IV-35-3-abolevit.  
IV-36-5-faciebat.  
IV-42-I-ingerebantur.  
IV-49-I-muniebat.  
IV-56-I-fidebant.  
IV-56-3-obvenerat.  
IV-57-4-poterat.  
IV-62-5-noscebant.  
IV-68-3-contingebat.  
IV-71-7-ostentabat.  
IV-74-5-parabatur.  
IV-74-7-imminebat.  
VI-I-2-exarserat.  
VI-3-I-censuerat.  
VI-5-I-disceptabat.  
VI-7-I-aequabatur.  
VI-I2-I-postulaverat.  
VI-29-5-exercebat.  
VI-30-2-exercuerat.  
VI-35-3-adflictabant.  
VI-4I-2-sperabant.  
VI-43-2-potiebatur.  
VI-46-5-erat.

65.

I4.

Causal Relative clauses-Subjunctive.

In Sequence.

Out of Sequence.

IV-37-2-observem.

I.

0.

Causal Relative clauses-Subjunctive-Indirect Discourse.

In Sequence.

Out of Sequence.

I-25-3-toleravisset.  
I-25-3-esset.  
II-25-5-irrupissent.  
II-26-5-posset.  
II-46-6-juvisset.

I-59-3-avexerint.-0/.s.  
II-76-4-praevaleret.  
IV-38-5-speraverit.  
IV-52-5-sit-c.s.

## Causal Relative clauses-Subjunctive-Ind.Dis.-con.

In Sequence.

Out of sequence.

III-23-I-dederetur.  
 III-3I-6-notavissent.  
 IV-I9-2-niteretur.  
 Iv-30-2-concederetur.  
 IV-43-I-bellassent.  
 VI-3-I-esset.  
 VI-23-2-abstulissent.  
 VI-49-2-perpulisset.

VI-22-5-tulerit.-o.s.

I3.

5.

## Causal clauses with "tamquam"-Subjunctive.

In Sequence.

Out of Sequence.

I-I2-6-agitaret,retineret.  
 III-72-4-stetisset.  
 IV-I3-2-juvisset.  
 IV-3I-7-petivisset.  
 VI-I4-3-fugeret.

5.

0.

## Causal clauses with "quando"-Indicative-

In Sequence.

Out of sequence.

I-44-5-erat.

## Causal clauses with "quando"-Subjunctive.

In Sequence.

Out of sequence.

III-I8-I-manerent.  
 Iv-64-3-mansisset Ind.dis.  
 V-6-2-dilaceretur -Ind/dis.

## Causal clauses with "dum"-Indicative.

## In Sequence.

III-19-3-habent,vertunt,gliscit.

I.

## Out of Sequence.

III-21-6-fuit.  
 II-47-4-parat.  
 III-65-6-parat.  
 III-69-1-sequitur.  
 IV-42-2-refert,nititur.  
 IV-59-5-exstimulatur.  
 V-4-2-pavet.  
 V-8-4-tolerat.

9.

## Causal clauses with "ubi"-Indicative.

## In Sequence.

## Out of Sequence.

IV-1213-videt.  
 VI-24-3-fuit.

## Causal clauses with "ubi"-Subjunctive.

## In Sequence.

## Out of sequence.

III-26-2-cuperent.

III-36-3-intendantur,audeat-  
 Ind.dis.o.s.

## Causal clauses with "ut"-Indicative.

## In Sequence.

## Out of Sequence.

IV-68-5-sunt.  
 VI-7-4-properat.  
 VI-26-5-desiere.

## Causal clauses with "ut"-Subjunctive.

## In-Sequence.

## Out of sequence.

II-10-3-meruisset.  
 IV-3-4-exspectaret.  
 IV-16-6-glisceret,foret.



## Causal clauses with "postquam"-Indicative.

-----  
In Sequence.

-----  
 IV-49-I-degrediebantur.  
 IV-72-4-subveniebatur.  
 IV-73-7-metuebatur.  
 VI-8-2-adeptus eram.  
 VI-25-I-remittebatur.

## Out of Sequence.

-----  
 II-I3-4-sensere.

5.

-----  
Independent Adversative Expressions-Indicative.-----  
In Sequence.

-----  
 I-53-8-degeneraverat.  
 IV-55-6-nitebantur.

-----  
Out of Sequence.

-----  
 VI-32-3-videtur.

-----  
Dependent Adversative clauses-Indicative.-----  
In Sequence.

-----  
 I-55-I-parabat.  
 II-35-2-dixerat.  
 II-80-I-cadebant.  
 III-46-2-exemerat.  
 III-51-2-sunt.  
 IV-21-2-languerat.  
 IV-57-2-rettuli.

-----  
Out of Sequence.

-----  
 I-76-7-dictum est.  
 II-38-7-est.

7.

2.

## Adversative clauses-Subjunctive.

-----  
In Sequence.  
-----

I-3-5-esset.  
 I--24-4-imitarentur.  
 I-63-5-regrederetur.  
 I-68-7-fatigaret.  
 I-75-4-exuret.  
 II-I-I-depulisset.  
 II-26-6-intellegeret.  
 II-28-3-posset.  
 II-34-2-permulsisset.  
 II-34-4-queretur.  
 II-38-10-delaberetur.  
 II-40-6-dicerentur.  
 II-48-1-legeretur.  
 II-72-5-retineret.  
 II-78-3-abnuisset.  
     II-82-5-abstinerent.  
 III-3-1-perscripti sint.  
 III-I-1-censuissent.  
 III-22-5-haberentur.  
 III-23-2-censuissent.  
 III-24-5-foret.  
 III-53-4-trahant.  
 III-54-11-suscipiam.  
     III-55-4-pervenirent.  
 III-56-5-tenuisset.  
     II-73-3-labaret.  
 III-76-2-nominavisset.  
 IV-5-5-insideret.  
 IV- 8-6-esset.  
 IV-II-4-conquirent, intenderent.  
 IV-I7-3-abnuerent.  
 IV-29-5-evertissent.  
 IV-33-5-sint.  
     IV-37-5-habuerit.  
     IV-42-3-damnasset.  
 IV-55-4-referrent.  
     IV-59-4-suaderet.  
 IV-67-1-monuissent, prohiberentur.  
     IV-71-7-subvertisset.  
     IV-74-3-consulerentur.  
 V-7-1-crederent.  
 V-7-2-incusavisset.  
     VI-9-4-temptavisset.  
 VI-I6-3-agitarentur.

-----  
Out of Sequence.  
-----

II-34-8-fuerit.  
 IV-4-3-sit.  
 VI-51-1-transierit.

## Adversative clauses-Subjunctive-con.

In Sequence.

Out of Sequence.

VI-19-I-publicarentur.

VI-49-2-advolveretur, ferret.

46.

3.

## Adversative clauses-Subjunctive-Indirect Discourse.

In Sequence.

Out of Sequence.

III-33-I-explevisset.

IV-18-2-prolaberentur.

II-36-3-soletur.

II-73-3-afuerit, preapeditus sit

*I 4-3-Præmantu  
I-10-2-sit. = o.3*

## Adversative Relative clauses-Indicative.

In Sequence.

Out of Sequence.

I-53-9-speraverat.

I-38-I-solent.

## Adversative Relative clauses-Subjunctive.

In Sequence.

Out of Sequence.

I-43-2-sineret.

II-37-5-potuissem.

II-65-4-nollet.

Indirect Discourse.

VIV-40-5-nupta fuerit.

IV-59-5-insultet.

Out of Sequence.

I-12-6-lenivit.  
I-28-3-strepere, lamentantur.  
I-29-4-jubet.  
I-30-I-tradidere.  
I-36-4-placitum  
I-45-3-parat.  
I-51-8-redigunt, caedun .  
I-53-6-toleravit.  
I-58-3-feci.  
I-64-5-duplicatus est.  
I-68-2-proruunt, iniciunt,  
    prensant.  
I-74-6-inquit.  
I-75-7-praeponere.  
I-76-I-censuit.  
I-78-2-abolita.  
II-2-I-exiit.  
II-6-I-intendit.  
II-8-2-absumpti.  
II-9-I-ultus est.  
II-37-3-coepit.  
II-43-I-disseruit.  
II-45-I-sumpsere, defecere.  
II-52-5-locantur.  
II-52-9-celebravit.  
II-53-2-insumpsit.  
II-54-3-relegit, appellit.  
II-56-3-imposuit.  
II-68-3-vincitur.  
III-10-6-remittit.  
III-14-7-deductus est.  
III-25-2-frequentabantur.  
III-32-3-missus, decretum.  
III-36-2-disseruit.  
III-38-2-interdictum, appositum.  
III-47-5-secutae.  
III-50-2-est.  
III-51-3-factum.  
III-55-I-remissa, exolvere.

## Independent Expressions of Result-Indicative-con.

In Sequence.

Out of Sequence.

III-60-4-placitum.  
 III-61-I-sacratum.  
 III-67-I-deser uit.  
 III-69-9-facta.  
 III-71-2-statuitur.  
 III-73-4-redepti.  
 III-74-3-caesi, circumventi.  
 IV-3-3-visum.  
 IV-8-I-deligit.  
 IV-12-5-insectari.  
 IV-15-4-damnatur.  
 IV-16-4-placitum.  
 IV-18-I-aggreditur.  
 IV-19-3-coguntur.  
 IV-20-5-cogor.  
 IV-24-I-auget, c. circumsidet.  
 IV-25-6-impositus.  
 IV-30-3-reportatur.  
 IV-35-6-libet.  
 IV-36-3-amisere.  
 IV-41-4-increpat.  
 IV-43-6-datum.  
 IV-43-6-suscepit.  
 IV-48-4-parant.  
 IV-50-5-firmatae.  
 IV-55-6-deliberatum.  
 IV-58-2-fuit.  
 IV-62-3-fuit.  
 IV-65-2-dictum.  
 IV-68-7-quaerere, ventitare.  
 IV-69-5-narravere.  
 IV-71-4-accepit.  
 V-4-4-paliatum.  
 V-10-4-evadit, cognoscit.  
 VI-4-4-quaesita.  
 VI-10-2-acceptum.  
 VI-12-3-subvectum.  
 VI-13-2-incusavit.  
 VI-13-3-compositum, edixere.  
 VI-13-3-mutari.  
 VI-17-3-mutari.  
 VI-20-2-precrebuit.

## Independent Expressions of Result-Indicative-con.

## In Sequence.

## Out Of Sequence.

VI-28-6-credidere.  
 VI-35-4-adigit.  
 VI-36-3-trahit.  
 VI-40-4-posuit.  
 VI-49-3-prohibita est.  
 VI-50-8-fugere.

Relative clause-practically in-  
 dependent.

III-56-8-fuit.

Subjunctive-Independent.

IV-33-2-fuerit.

## Result Clauses-Dependent-Subjunctive.

## In sequence.

## Out of Sequence.

I-6-3-sanciretur.  
 I-13-6-fateretur, desineret.  
 I-23-2-vincirent.  
 I-30-2-possent.  
 I-31-1-nequiret, daret.  
 I-32-7-credere.  
 I-35-7-raperetur.  
 I-40-3-abiret.  
 I-66-2-ruerent.  
 I-74-5-proclamaret.  
 I-79-5-concederetur.  
 II-5-1-abstraheret, obiectaret.  
 II-24-1-cedatur.  
 II-52-4-attineret, suesceret, circumferret.  
 II-55-4-haberetur.  
 II-82-4-desererentur, clauderentur.  
 III-23-1-conclamitarent.  
 III-53-2-fieret.  
 III-54-1-queat.  
 III-55-6-vertantur.  
 III-59-1-opperirentur.  
 III-65-2-exsurgerent, censerent.

I-18-2-agitaverit.  
 I-56-3-captum, trucidatum.  
 I-80-4-mandaverit.  
 II-55-3-miserit.  
 II-81-1-transtulerit.  
 II-84-2-temperaverit.  
 III-21-2-fuderint.  
 IV-15-3-dixerit.  
 IV-51-3-omiserint.



## Result Clauses-Dependent-Subjunctive-con.

-----  
In Sequence.-----  
Out of Sequence.

III-73-I-mitteret,postularet.  
 IV-I-3-efficeret.  
 IV-2-4-celebraret,sineret.  
 IV-8-8-pertineant.  
 IV-I0-2-verteret,moneret.  
 IV-II-4-obiectaret.  
 IV-20-I-redderentur.  
 IV-2I-5-amoveretur.  
     IV-23-2-incederent.  
 IV-3I-5-obstringeret.  
 IV-34-4-appellaret.  
 IV-4I-2-impelleret.  
 IV-42-I-crederet.  
 IV-42-2-clamitaret,componeret.  
 IV-45-4-exanimaretur.  
 IV-58-2-careret.  
 IV-59-5-ostenderet.  
 IV-60-6-meditaretur.  
 V-9-2-interrogaret.  
 VI-I-2-pollueret.  
 VI-9-I-multarentur.  
 VI)24-4-ostenderet.  
 VI-32-3-moraretur.

44.

I0.

-----  
Result Clauses-Subjunctive-Indirect Discourse.-----  
In Sequence.-----  
Out of Sequence.

III-I3-3-appellaretur  
 III-47-5-peteret.  
 III-58-4-prohiberentur.  
 III-59-3-adiret,ingrederetur,inciperet.  
 IV-39-2-conferret.  
 IV-39-4-crederetur.  
 IV-40-5-senescat.  
 IV-58-2-negaretur.

IV-I4-4-coercendum sit-o.s.  
 IV-45-3-eliceret.

7.

2.

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Mary Elizabeth Frost.

May 14-1898.

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